THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9615. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1783.

THEATRE ROYAL.

For the Benefit of Mr FOWLER.

On WEDNESDAY the 23d of April current, will be presented, A favourite Comic Opera, called,

THE LORD OF THE MANOR,

performed at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, with most distinguished Applause.

The Music by that eminent Compoſer Mr JACKSON of Exeter, and allowed to be one of the firſt compoſitions of harmony that has ever been produced upon the Britiſh Stage.

Mr WARD;

Sir John Contraſt, (the Lord of the Manor) Mr JOHNSON; Farmer, Mr Tannett; La Nippe, Mr La-Mash; Rental, Mr Sutherland; Captain Trepan, Mr Hallion; Huntſman, Mr Bell; Serjeant Crimp, Mr Benſon, Corporal Snap, Mr J. Bland;

And Raſhly, Mr MOSS.

Lady, Mrs Sparks; Sophia, Mrs Henderſon; Moll Flagon, Mr Fowler; and Anette, Miſs Farren.

Inſtead of the Opera, an INTERLUDE, written and to be ſpoken in Character, as repeatedly performed at Glaſgow and Aberdeen with univerſal applauſe, called, The

SCHIVAS CARRIER.

The Carrier, Mr Sparks; Gendy, Mr J. Bland; And the Bookſeller, Mr Sutherland ——Landlady, Mrs Mills; and Eppy, (the Carrier's wife), Mrs Sparks.

To conclude with a SCOTCH REEL by the Characters.

End of the Interlude, a HORNPIPE, by Mrs TANNETT.

To which will be added, (by particular deſire) a Muſical Entertainment, acted here but ſeveral years, called, The

RIVAL CANDIDATES.

General Worry, Mr MOSS;

Sir Harry Muff, Mr La-Mash; Byron, Mr Tannett;

And Spy, Mr JOHNSON.

Jenny, Mrs SPARKS;—And Narciſſa, Mrs BADDELEY.

Tickets to be had of Mr FOWLER, at Mrs Garvey's, Shakeſpeare Square, and of Mr Gibb at the Office of the Theatre, where places for the boxes may be taken.

For the Benefit of Mr BANKS, Mr TANNETT, and Mr BOWMAN, Machiniſt.

On THURSDAY Evening, April 24th, will be preſented, The COMEDY of The

RIVALS.

Written by R. B. SHERIDAN, Eſq; Author of the School for Scandal, Duenna, Camp, &c. &c.

Sir Anthony Abſolute, (his firſt appearance in that character) Mr MOSS;

Captain Abſolute, Mr WOODS;

Faulkland, Mr Sutherland; Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Mr Hallion; David, (for that night only) Mr Jefferſon; Fag, Mr Banks; Coachman, Mr J. Bland; Robert, Mr Bland, junior;

And Acres, Mr WARD.

Miſs Lydia Languiſh, Mrs SPARKS;

Mrs Malaprop, Mrs Burden; Lucy, Mrs Mountfort;

And Julia, Mrs WALCOT.

Between the acts, ſeveral Entertainments of SINGING.

End of the Play will be preſented, a Piece of one act, called, The

THE WIVES REVENG'D.

Dimitty, Mr JOHNSON;

Vermilion, Mr TANNETT;——and Alderman Tokay, Mr MOSS.

Mrs Tokay, Mrs TANNETT;——Mrs Dimitty, Mrs MILLS;

And Mrs Vermilion, Mrs SPARKS.

Preceding the Entertainment, a NEW OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE, by Mr BANKS, in the Character of HARLEQUIN.

At the concluſion of which he will

Leap through the Stage Door.

To which will be added, (for the laſt time this ſeaſon),

MOTHER SHIPTON,

OR THE

POWER OF MAGIC.

The Scenes, Machinery, Dreſſes, and Decorations entirely new.

Harlequin, Mr BANKS;

Pantaloon, Mr Sparks; Lover, Mr Sutherland; Cobler, Mr Simpſon; Coachman, Mr J. Bland; Bricklayers, Mr Simpſon, Mr J. Bland, and Mr Bland, jun.; Watermen, Mr Benſon; Mr Bell, & Mr Kelly;

And Clown, Mr HALLION.

Mother Shipton, (with Songs, in character) Mr FOWLER.

Pantaloon's Wife, Mrs Mountfort; Dairy Maid, Mrs Charteris;

And Columbine, Mrs TANNETT,

A new Song, by Mr TANNETT.

In the courſe of the Pantomime, amongſt ſeveral other grand pieces of Machinery, is a Repreſentation of

A SHIP LAUNCHING;

And a Grand Proſpect of GIBRALTAR.

Ending with a SONG by Mr BELL, in the character of NEPTUNE;

The whole to conclude with a Dance by the Characters.

Tickets to be had of Mr Tannett, at Mr Blackwood's, Sym's cloſe, Calton; of Mr Banks, at Mr Gibſon's, Sym's cloſe; of Mr Bowman, Shakeſpeare's Square; and of Mr Gib, at the Office of the Theatre, where places for the boxes may be taken.

This Day is publiſhed,

By William Creech,

And ſold for the Benefit of the Charity Work-Houſe.

A SERMON,

Preached for the Relief of that Charity in the New Epiſcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, March 30. 1783.

By ALEX. CLEEVE, A. B. Vicar of Wooller, in Northumberland.

ANCIENT AND MODERN PRINTS.

A Large Aſſortment, this day arrived, and to be ſold at moderate prices,

By J. SIBBALD, Parliament Square.

In this Collection are to be found many of the moſt valuable and rare Old Prints, ſeveral of them proofs, or of the firſt impreſſions, by and after the greateſt Maſters.

Raphael,	Oſtade,	Voſterman,
Rubens,	Brower,	Bolwert,
Vandyke,	Edelinck,	C. Vicher,
Jordaens,	Pontius,	Suyderhoof, &c.

A great variety of Landſcapes, particularly the ſix large ones by Bolſwert after Rubens, fine impreſſions and clean, 3 l. 3 s.: ſeveral by Waterloo, Swanevelde, Hollar, &c. Price upon each.

Among the modern prints are ſome new ones by Greuze.—Scene from Robin Gray; a much admired print by Bartolozzi, after Bunbury; Una, by Angelica Kauffman—Tarleton, the beſt whole length that has been engraved, after Sir Joſhua Reynolds.—Highland Dance, painted and engraved by D. Allan, &c. &c.

Sale of the Old Prints to continue *four* days.

Mrs BADDELEY's Night.

On SATURDAY Evening, April 26, will be preſented,

THE COMEDY OF THE

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Being the laſt time of performing it this Seaſon.

Sir Peter Teazle, Mr JOHNSON;

Joſeph Surface, Mr WOODS;

Sir Oliver Surface, Mr FOWLER;

Crabtree, Mr Kelly; Sir Benjamin Backbite, Mr Sutherland; Careleſs, Mr Hallion; Moſes, Mr Banks; Rowley, Mr Sparks; Trip, Mr Tannett; Sir Toby Bumper, (with a Song) Mr Bell; Snake, Mr Simpſon; Servants, Mr J. Bland and Mr Bland, jun.

And Charles Surface, Mr WARD.

Mrs Candour, Mrs SPARKS;

Lady Sneerwell, Mrs Burden; Maria, Mrs Woods;

Maid, Mrs Tannett;

And Lady Teazle, { With an Epilogue in character, } Mrs BADDELEY.
{ wrote by a Gentleman of this city }

After the Play,

BUCKS HAVE AT YOU ALL, by Mr WARD.

(As a book will be added, (not acted here this ſeaſon,)

A FARCE, called The

MAID OF THE OAKS.

Written by GENERAL BURGOYNE;

As altered from the original, and adapted to the Stage, by R. B. SHERIDAN, Eſq; and now performing at the Theatre-Royal, Drury Lane, with the moſt diſtinguiſhed approbation.

Dupely, Mr LA-MASH;

Old Growby, Mr Fowler; Sir Harry Gravely, Mr Sutherland; Mr Oldworth, Mr Sparks; Firſt Shepherd, Mr Tannett; Shepherds, Mr J. Bland, and Mr Bland, Jun.;

And Hurry, Mr JOHNSON.

Maria, Mrs WOODS;

Firſt Shepherdeſs, Mrs HENDERSON;

And Lady Bab Lardoon, Mrs BADDELEY.

In which character ſhe will (for that night only) introduce the much admired AIR of "NO FLOWER THAT BLOWS,"

As ſung by her (originally) at the Theatre-Royal Drury Lane, with the moſt unbounded applauſe.

TICKETS to be had of Mrs Baddeley, at Mrs Cumings, Scale Stairs, Dickſon's Cloſe; the Exchange, and Prince's Street Coffeehouſes; and of Mr Gibb, at the office of the Theatre, where tickets and places for the boxes may be taken.

Edinburgh, April 21. 1783.

(WILLIAM CHARLES LITTLE, Eſq. PRESES.)

THIS day was held here, a GENERAL MEETING of CITIZENS, called by public advertiſement of the 17th current, in order to take into their conſideration the following Reſolutions drawn up by the Committee of Citizens:—Which Reſolutions being read, were unanimouſly approved of by the Meeting, and ordered to be inſerted in the Edinburgh news-papers for the information of all concerned.

RESOLVED,

1mo, That the preſent contracted mode of electing the members of the Town-Council, and Repreſentative in Parliament for the city of Edinburgh, is arbitrary and unconſtitutional, whereby the citizens are excluded from the exerciſe of their natural and inherent rights as free-born ſubjects, and whereby an opportunity is afforded to a junto, or party of men, (liable at all times to be influenced by the Crown,) to keep themſelves continually in the offices of the Magiſtracy, to the excluſion of all other perſons; ſo that, to uſe an expreſſion in the Claim of Right, (in conſequence of which their Majeſties King William and Queen Mary, obtained the Crown of Scotland,) "the Commiſſioners "to Parliament being choſen by the Magiſtrates and Council, the King "might, in effect, as well nominate that entire eſtate of Parliament."

2do, That, to remedy theſe evils, and reſtore to the citizens their natural and ancient rights and privileges, it is proper and expedient, that a petition be immediately preſented to Parliament, praying for a reform of the ſet of the Burgh, and an extenſion of the right of ſuffrage at the election of the Repreſentative in Parliament. And it is reaſonable to expect, that an application, craving a reform ſo obviouſly neceſſary for the welfare of the community, and in conformity to the principle and ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution, will be productive of the ends deſired, and procure an act of the Legiſlature corrective of the abuſes complained of. And this Meeting do hereby authoriſe their Committee to draw up ſuch a petition, in order to be preſented to Parliament, with all convenient ſpeed.

3tio, That proper and regular plans for the better management and regulation of theſe elections, ought alſo to be drawn up, and ſubmitted to the conſideration of the citizens at large: And this Meeting do hereby empower their Committee to deviſe and prepare ſuch plans, to be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the citizens as ſaid is, and communicated to the other Burghs for their information; and when approved of, to be tranſmitted to London, to ſerve as ground-works for the framing of a bill or bills to be brought into Parliament.

4to, That, in order to bring about the reform ultimately intended, this meeting do hereby authoriſe their committee to concur and co-operate with the committe of the Merchant Company, and alſo with the committees of all the other ſocieties and corporations within this burgh, that may be afterwards appointed. And further, this meeting do hereby authoriſe their committee to correſpond with the burgeſſes of all the other burghs of Scotland, and all other ſocieties and perſons in Great Britain, on this ſubject of national concern, and to meet with any delegates who may be appointed at, or ſent to Edinburgh, by the ſaid burghs of Scotland, in order to concert a plan for general reform.

5to, This meeting do hereby publicly expreſs their approbation of the ſpirited and patriotic conduct of the burgeſſes of the other burghs in this buſineſs of reform, in which the importance and proſperity of the Scottiſh burghs are ſo materially concerned.

Laſtly, As the bringing about of the ſaid reformation in the election of the Magiſtracy and Repreſentative in Parliament, muſt unavoidably be attended with conſiderable expences, this meeting do hereby enjoin their committee to form a ſubſcription-paper to be lodged in the hands of their treaſurer Mr William Hutchinſon apothecary, at the head of the Cowgate, Edinburgh, in order that all perſons wiſhing well to the cauſe may have an opportunity of ſubſcribing for what ſums they may chuſe to contribute for the purpoſes above mentioned.

Extracted from the minutes,

THO. M'GRUGAR, Sec.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

LETTER III.

'Tis a fine colour, that may pleaſe the eye
Of fickle changelings, and mad diſcontents,
Who gape, and rub the elbow, at the news
Of hurly burly innovation.—SHAKESPEARE.

To the CITIZENS of EDINBURGH.

GENTLEMEN,

ALL of you, and your fathers before you, have been, and continue to be, *ſlaves*, and *ſubjugated bondmen*; and yet, which is wonderful indeed! no body knew it, or felt uneaſy, till ZENO, all at once, diſcovered your deplorable ſituation. Our once glorious revolution—the claim of right, hitherto conſidered as the *Magna Charta* of Scotland—the articles of the Union, &c. &c. are now found to be mere blotted parchments. We are poſſeſſed, it ſeems, of a variety of unalienable, inherent, inprescriptible rights and ties, which no former generation could diſpoſe of, and which, though diſpoſed of, may, at any time, be revoked. We are told, in ſhort, "That "no man is bound by any law to which he did not expreſsly "conſent."

Theſe are the ravings of political inſanity, imported from the republicans of the ſouth, the enemies of our conſtitution, tending to overturn every thing ſacred in ſociety. No man, it ſeems, ever died in the Grafs-market, according to juſtice, but Freeholders or Members of Parliament; and the doors of the jail ſhould now be thrown open; for the convicts, at preſent in it, certainly never conſented to the making of the laws by which they are to ſuffer. Why did we not give up America upon the very firſt remonſtrance? How can we pretend to have a colony or foreign ſettlement? Canada, Nova Scotia, Jamaica, &c. &c. ought inſtantly to declare off;—they never voted for a member of the Britiſh Parliament, and, conſequently, they are not Britiſh ſubjects, but *ſlaves to Great Britain*.

I ſhall admit, that mankind are *equal by nature*, and have a right to be their own legiſlators. I am ſorry that it is not ſo, never was ſo, and never will be ſo. The thing has been attempted, and theſe attempts either proved abortive, or fatal. This right, however, is by no means ſo plainly, ſo indiſputably founded in nature, as *an equal right to property*. When God Almighty ſends a being into the world, he ſeems to give that being a direct title to a ſhare of the ſurface of the earth, for his ſubſiſtence with the other creatures upon it. But is this poſſible in practice? The theory is, notwithſtanding ſo ſimple, that, like an indigenous plant, it riſes in the mind of the peaſant, without cultivation. Such were the levelling principles of Wat Tailor, Jack Cade, and their hundred thouſand followers. *Give us our right*, ſaid theſe majeſtic people: We are Chriſtians, Engliſhmen, *Let all things be henceforth in common*.

When Adam carded, and Eve ſpan,
Where were all the Gentry than?

Are not the demands of our preſent reformers in politics equally diſtracted? I defy any one of them to urge an argument for their unalienable, original rights—for their political levelling—which will not apply with tenfold force to the execrated principles of the heroes I have mentioned, or of John of Leyden, and his wolfiſh, bloody Anabaptiſts.

But, ſays ZENO, "*The dregs of the populace are not to be* "*admitted*; they have no original divine right; they are to be "ſubjugated to laws made for them by others."

Aſk where's the North at York? 'Tis on the Tweed; and there,
In Greenland, Nova Zembla,—*Lord knows where!*

Who are theſe *dregs*, in ZENO's opinion? "All," ſays he "below the middle ranks of life." I take the middle rank in Edinburgh to conſiſt of merchants, members of the College of Juſtice, ſhop-keepers, maſter-tradeſmen, and other burgeſſes. What are thoſe in number to the common people of Edinburgh? Not *one* to *thirty*. How then is thirty to be ſubjugated to one! We are, it ſeems, once more to be divided into *freemen* and *ſlaves*. ZENO will not rank burgeſſes among the *dregs*; yet *chairmen*, *chimney-ſweepers*, and *cadies*, are burgeſſes. What is the qualification of a burgeſs? It is the payment of three pounds ten ſhillings for his ticket:—That done, the habitude, the incapacity, the ignorance, imputed to the plebeians by ZENO, flies off. The chimney-ſweeper ſtarts up a *freeman*, a man of knowledge, a *legiſlator*.—all (as the ballad-criers tell us) for the ſmall ſum of three pound ten!

Let us now go to the country for a little. The counties poſſeſſed the right of ſending members to parliament, long before the burghs had any pretenſions to it. The burghs owed their privileges entirely to the power of the Crown. The people of the counties, then, have the moſt ancient and inconteſtible right of election: They conſiſt of gentlemen, feuers, tenants, cotters, and labourers; but freeholders alone, and that to a certain extent, poſſeſs the right, *de facto*. Muſt all the other claſſes be ſubjugated to the laws made by the *freeholders*, and branded with the ignominious name of *ſlaves*? No, ſurely; we will not eaſily divide into Gentoo caſts. We are all free-born, and muſt *have our rights*. Do the people of middle life form the majority of the counties? No: the *feuers* are more numerous than the *freeholders*; the tenants are more numerous than the *feuers*; and the cotters and labourers *far exceed them all*. In towns, the ſame thing holds: The *ſhopkeepers* out-number the *merchants*; the *petty dealers* are many, compared to the ſubſtantial *ſhop-keepers*; and the *journey-tradeſmen* may do with their *maſters* what they pleaſe. Thus the lower claſs muſt conſtantly bear down their immediate ſuperiors; *and the dregs*, (as ZENO calls them) *according to the new principles, muſt give law to the whole*.

Let us now examine the object of all this pother. ZENO acknowledges, that the divine right of legiſlation cannot be exerciſed *in perſon* by the majeſties of the people; they are, of neceſſity, obliged to part with it to *repreſentatives*.—This is a provoking circumſtance in an unalienable right. In all the Scottiſh burghs, excepting Edinburgh, this ſame right is perfectly *wire-drawn*. Four or five of them muſt join in the nomination of a ſingle member. It is impoſſible for four or five councils of different towns, far leſs their inhabitants, to meet in one place: they are therefore obliged to *convey* their *unalienable rights* to a repreſentative of a repreſentative; *i. e. to a delegate*. Is this delegate obliged to vote for the legiſlator his conſtituents point out? No: he may, and does, ſometimes, vote for a quite different perſon. Can he be called to account for this? No. Having thus parted with their right to a *fifth part of a legiſlator*, is this legiſlator obliged to make ſuch laws as his conſtituents direct? No. Is he accountable for his conduct? No. Muſt he not yield, in his turn, to a majority of parliament, and obey laws made expreſsly againſt his conſent? Yes. For heavens ſake, then, what is this object, about which the kingdom is to be thrown into confuſion, and wild uproar!

Theſe conſiderations lead me into a new idea of an *equal repreſentation of the people*. According to the loweſt computation, the Scots are a fourth part of the inhabitants of Britain;

yet are we represented only by forty-five, while the English have five hundred and thirteen: Our proportion, then, ought to be about one hundred and forty.

Thus, no less than *ninety-five* legislators are, it seems, named by the English for us, without our consent; or, which is the same thing, we are deprived of an inherent unalienable right of sending *ninety five more to Parliament*. "No matter, (says ZENO) this deprivation was unconstitutional; the "original right may be resumed when we please." Shall it, indeed? Let us first reflect by what authority it was taken from us. Every body knows that it was done by the treaty of Union. From that treaty we learn a circumstance fatal to every argument which the innovators have brought, or can bring, *viz.* That the representation of the kingdom is not *of persons*, but *of property*; and, therefore, as often as England pays a land-tax of one million nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-three pounds eight shillings and four-pence, Scotland shall be charged with no more than the sum of forty-eight thousand pounds. This is the only solid advantage we get by the Union; and now a set of rash, unthinking men, are prompting us to ruin our country and posterity, by renouncing it. The English wish for nothing more. They will willingly give you your proportion of elections, if you will give them your proportion of money. We every day see threatening advertisements against whole counties for *the land-tax*, small as it is. What would be our condition did we suffer the *Palladium* to be touched?—Slaves and bondmen to all intents and purposes. This is a very serious matter, and deserves to be laid before you in every possible light. Alas! my countrymen, it is to *trade, industry*, and *improvement of the soil*, that poor Scotland must look up for salvation, and not to the nonsense, the distraction, and the turmoil of politics.

ATTICUS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wednesday, April 16.*

THE order of the day for going into a Committe of Ways and Means being then called for and read, the Speaker left the Chair, and Mr Ord having taken the chair of the Committee,

Lord *John Cavendish* said, if ever man had occasion for the indulgence of the Committee, he had; for before he had been ten days Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was under the necessity of negociating a great loan. The short time he had been in office, had been wholly devoted to this business; and yet, it was not to be expected he was prepared to come with the whole of the Budget. To raise the money, settle the terms of the loan, and to find out taxes to pay the interest of it, was a work of too great labour for the short time he had been Chancellor of the Exchequer; all, therefore, he could yet submit to the Committee, was the loan. He had treated with a set of gentlemen who were capable of raising the money, but they differed about the terms: The only criterion by which he could be directed, was the price of Stocks at the time of concluding the loan: The day on which he proposed to close with these gentlemen, the Three per Cents. were at 67, and the Four per Cents. at 84, and at these prices he wished to make the loan; but they refused to take the Three per Cents. at more than 83, upon which the negociation was suspended; but the gentlemen afterwards agreeing to split the difference, he closed with them. He confessed the bargain was more advantageous to the money lenders than he wished; but considering the danger of delaying the loan till after the holidays, he thought it better to conclude the bargain on these terms, than to risque the consequences of a delay. He wished also to have extended the loan to a greater number of Bankers, but they would not consent to it. He had, however, reserved part of the loan to distribute among the other Bankers, giving to the original propofers 7,700,000 l. —His Lordship then stated the various sums voted by the Committee of Supply for the service of the army, navy, ordnance, &c. for the year 1783, the whole of which amounted to 16,812,568 l. 2 s. 11 d. Towards raising which, the Committe of Ways and Means had voted 1,000,000 l. in Exchequer bills, and 2,750,000 l. on lands and malt: In addition to which he proposed a loan of 12,000,000 l. for every 100 l. of which he intended giving

100 l. Stock, Three per Cents. valued at	-	66	10 0
25 l. Stock, Four per Cents. at 83 l. 10 s.	-	20	17 6
Annuity for 79 years of 13 s. 4 d.	-	13	5 0
A Lottery Ticket	-	1	4 0
Total	-	101	16 6

His Lordship concluded with moving, that the Committee agree to the above terms.

Mr *W. Pitt* allowed that great indulgence was due to the noble Lord, on account of the short time he had to transact a business of such magnitude; but though he was ready to treat the noble Lord with candour, a member of Parliament ought always to consider a loan with jealous eyes: On this principle he begged the noble Lord would not think it uncandid, if he delivered his sentiments on the loan with that freedom which became a member of Parliament.—He could not agree that the price of stocks the day the loan was concluded, was the criterion on which a loan ought to be concluded: It was well known, that even the rumour of a loan would cause a fall; but there was a wide difference between a real and a fictitious fall; and nothing proved it more clearly, than that while the loan was depending the stocks fell; but as soon as the terms got wind, they rose again; and the three per cents had been done that day at 67¼. *Time* bargains had also been made for the beginning of May, at 68½, and 69; therefore, he could not approve of a bargain which rated the three per cents at 66½. From the present price of stocks, compared with the terms of the new loan, it would appear, on a fair calculation of discount, lottery ticket, &c. that the premium was six per cent. There were two modes by which the money lenders might have been induced to subscribe on less disadvantageous terms.—One was, to create a competition among the dealers, by procuring different sets of bidders; which would, of course, redound to the benefit of the public: But, if a competion could not be created, the *whole* of the loan might have been offered the set that did bid: and then they would probably have consented to take a less profit on a larger capital. This latter mode ought undoubtedly to be preferred, for it was improper for a minister to keep to himself the power of parcelling out several millions in a loan; and the House ought always to look to such a measure with jealousy, because the distribution might be made to answer the purposes of corruption. He hoped the committee would not suppose he entertained the smallest suspicions of the noble Lord: He knew he was incapable of acting intentionally to the injury of the public; but still he thought it his duty to remind the committee, that danger was to be apprehended from a measure which put it in the power of any minister to reserve to himself the distribution of so much of a loan, as would produce a profit of 240,000 l. He concluded by asking if offers had not been made by the persons who conducted the last year's loan, to create a competition, and bid against the gentlemen who had treated for the present loan.

Lord John Cavendish assured the Right Hon. Member, his fears that a profit of 240,000 l. might be distributed for the purposes of influence were without foundation. If he had reserved any part of the loan, it was not to give it to members of Parliament; and when he acquainted the Right Hon. Member with a few particulars, he made no doubt but he would be satisfied it could not be distributed with less disadvantage to the state.—After he had given 7,700,000 l. to the gentlemen who had treated with him, he gave 1,500,000 l. to the great trading companies; and 94,000 l. according to custom, among the clerks of the different public offices: The remaining 2,906,000 l. he had distributed among the other bankers of the city. Complaints were made that former loans had been confined to favourite bankers, by which others had been injured in their trade; therefore, to remove all ground for similar complaints, on the present occasion, he resolved that each House should have a share proportioned to their credit and opulence: And here he could not help paying a tribute to Mr Cox, for whom he intended 80,000 l. or 100,000 l. but whose name he forgot to set down in the list; but having afterwards recollected his mistake, he sent to him to apologise for his neglect; in consequence of which Mr Cox waited on him, and was so polite as to be satisfied with a proposal he made to write to the other bankers, to get them to give back a share of what they had, which they readily agreed to, and Mr Cox by this means got some share in the loan, though a much smaller one than he intended to have given him. In this manner such part of the loan as he had reserved in his own hands had been distributed; and he assured the Right Hon. Member, not a shilling had been given to a Member of Parliament, or any other who had not mercantile connexions. As to the competition the Right Hon. Member wished had been created, he could only say, he wished it as sincerely as any body, but he had not been able to create it. He wanted to have extended the negociation, and taken in other parties, but those who had treated with him would not consent to it; and he was not so sanguine as to take for granted, that others, who might make offers, would be able to make good their engagements. But the Right Hon. Member was of opinion, that, if the *whole* loan had been given to those who had treated, they would have consented to better terms for the public. In this, however, he was mistaken; for he had made the proposal to them, and they refused to take the whole of the loan on less profit. The Right Hon. Member also wished to know if proposals had not been made from persons who were desirous to raise a competition, and offer better terms to the public; He owned he had received a letter on that subject, which merely recommended, but did not promise a competition.

Mr *Fox* confessed, if he was asked whether the present loan, abstracted from all other considerations than the mere terms, was a good *Peace* loan, he would answer in the negative; but when the circumstances attending the negociation were taken into consideration, he contended that the loan was better than could have been expected.—He then entered into calculations to disprove the assertion of Mr Pitt, that the premium amounted to 6 per cent. and stated it to be at this moment only 3 l. 10 s. 2½d—a premium infinitely greater, he owned, than ought to be in peace time; but still he did not think the public would lose more than 5000 l. by the bargain—a sum certainly not inconsiderable, but yet not worth mentioning, when the Committee considered what inconveniencies would flow from delaying the loan till after the holidays.—His noble friend had been appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 2d of April, and on the 16th brings forward his loan. His predecessor's delay was the cause that the present loan was not more advantageous to the public: therefore, he was astonished to hear a Right Honourable Member find fault with the terms, which, if they were bad, were made so by his delay. The King's Speech at the opening of the session was full of promises of the greatest attention to the navy debt, and future loans; but how had these fine promises been fulfilled by ministers?—No loan was made —No plan for making a good one laid down—The exigencies of the State required the loan should be made speedily; therefore the terms could not be as good as if the loan had been made sooner. The Right Honourable Gentleman had remained in office long after he declared he would quit it: It was his duty surely, either to have made the loan in the mean time; or, by his resignation, have made room for some other who would have done it. He did not mean to blame the Right Honourable Member for staying in—he was not acquainted with his reasons—they might, perhaps, be very good; but, he was surprised to hear him find fault with the terms, which would certainly have been better, if he himself had made the loan in time, or suffered another to make it a month ago.—Mr Fox concluded his speech by observing, that the advantages stated on Lottery Tickets cannot be so great, if it is considered that they are bought to be retailed, and that they are a species of commodity of which there is a peculiar risk, in case the people should grow tired, and not buy them. But there is so little probability that mankind will recover their senses, that these tickets must sell, though the buyer finds it ever his interest to depreciate their value, by suggesting apprehensions of an uncertain sale.

Mr *Pitt* said, his time while in office was divided into two parts; one of which was taken up with negociations abroad, the other with negociations at home. To make a loan before he could tell whether we should have war or peace, would not, in his opinion, have been a very adviseable step; and to make the loan at a time it was uncertain whether himself or the noble Lord over against him should be Chancellor of the Exchequer, would not have been very prudent.

Mr *Martyn* read a letter he had written to Lord John Cavendish, in answer to a polite offer of a share in the loan to his banking-house; in which he assured his Lordship, that as a member of Parliament he did not think it proper to be concerned in the loan; but as he would not stand between his partners and their interest, he had no objection to their having a share in the loan; declaring, however, that he would not touch a single shilling of it. He took God to witness he was sincere in his declaration. He read this letter, he said, to show he was consistent; and that when he declared some years ago, he never would be concerned in a loan, he had made a declaration from which he was determined never to depart. He paid many high compliments to Lord John Cavendish, but declared he disliked the coalition. He said he would support Ministers as long as he found their measures calculated for the public good; but on the other hand he would support Opposition, if any member who composed it should move to call the noble lord in the blue ribband to account for having brought this country to ruin.

Mr *Fox* said, that as he believed no one entertained an idea of calling the noble Lord to account, the Hon. member would not have any call for that vote he had just promised to give against his noble colleague.

Some other members took part in the debate, after which Lord John Cavendish's motion was carried without a division.

From the London Papers, April 17.

LONDON.

The Greyhound pacquet is arrived at Falmouth, from Antigua, after a passage of only 29 days. She left the islands on the 15th of March, and by her the Admiralty has received the agreeable account of his Majesty's ship Ardent, of 64 guns, being arrived at Antigua, which, from the reports of a Danish Captain, was supposed to have foundered soon after the storm that separated the last Jamaica fleet; but the Caton of 64 guns, which sailed from Hallifax on the 24th of January, with the Pallas frigate, is yet unaccounted for, they having no tidings of her at any of the islands. The crew of the frigate arrived yesterday at Portsmouth, in the Firm transport, and say, they were obliged to run her on shore at one of the Western Islands, to save their lives, but they saw nothing of the Caton since the day they were separated. Admiral Pigot kept cruising between the islands, and has taken the Concorde, a French frigate, and a rich outward bound Spanish merchant ship, on board the latter of which was found a copy of the preliminary articles of peace, which was the only authentic account they had received of that transaction.

Admiral Pigot having received advice, that a small squadron of French ships were sailed from Martinique, to cut out of Fort Royal the merchant ships loading there, dispatched the Prudent, of 64 guns, Magnificent of 74, and St Alban's of 64 to intercept them. Near the island of St Christophers they fell in with two ships of the French squadrons, consisting of the L'Amphion of 50 guns, and Concorde of 40; the former took shelter under the forts of St Eustatia, but the latter was taken by the Magnificent, and carried into Antigua.

Mons. de Suffrein's squadron have no port to refit at without going to the Mauritius, and before he returns from thence, or Sir Edward Hughes can go back from Bombay, the news of peace will probably be received in India.

The ships of Admiral Hughes's fleet were paid one dividend of prize money for the capture of Trincomale, at Madras, on the 10th of October, when the warrant officers shares amounted to 130 l. each.

Yesterday Mr David Hartley set off for Paris in quality of Commissioner from the Court of London, to settle a commercial treaty with the Commissioners from America. We understand he is charged with particular instructions with regard to the Loyalists; for whom he is expressly to stipulate the most liberal terms on the grounds on which the British Court is to grant peculiar advantages in commerce to America.

This day the following bills received the Royal assent by Commission, viz.

The bill to indemnify persons who have omitted to take the oaths to qualify themselves for offices and employments, &c.

The bill for granting a bounty on the exportation and importation of stained and printed callicoes, &c.

The bill for allowing further time for the inrollment of deeds and wills made by Papists.

The bill to remove certain difficulties occasioned by the attainder of David Ogilvie, Esq;

The bill to repeal the acts of the 16th and 17th of his present Majesty, which prohibit the trade and intercourse with America.

The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion.

The bill to obviate all doubts which have arisen, or may arise, concerning the exclusive rights of the Parliament and Courts of Ireland, in matters of legislature and judicature, and for preventing any writ of error and appeal from any of his Majesty's Courts in the kingdom from being received, heard, or adjudged in any of his Majesty's Courts in the kingdom of Great Britain.

And several other public and private bills.

After which both Houses adjourned for a few days.

An order has been sent to the War-Office, signed with the King's Sign Manual, commanding a court-martial to be appointed to sit on the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn, for the loss of St Eustatia. It is expected the trial will commence in the course of the ensuing week at the Horse Guards.

On Tuesday afternoon William Wynne Ryland, who stands charged with forging acceptances to two bills of Exchange, with intent to defraud the East India Company of 7114l. was apprehended by one Beaumont, and another Constable, attending the public office in Bow Street, in a private house at Stepney, in consequence of information given to them at the Brown Bear, in Bow Street, by a shoemaker, purporting, that he suspected the man, for whose apprehension a reward of 300l. had been offered, to be then at Stepney, from the circumstance of a shoe, with the stamped impression of Ryland, having been that day sent him to mend. When the officers entered the room, they saw Ryland sitting at a table, in a pensive posture, with a book in his hand, and upon turning his head, and seeing them, he seised a razor, which lay before him, and cut his throat. The wound was sewed up, and the unhappy man put to bed; and, in the mean time, an express was sent to Bow Street; in consequence of which Sir Sampson Wright, and —— Gilbert, Esq; immediately set out for Stepney, where they found the prisoner in a very improper state for examination, both on account of the extreme agitation of his mind and the danger attending the wound. Ryland remained at Stepney till yesterday morning, when he was carried in a coach to Bow-Street, and after a long examination committed to Tothill-Fields, Bridewell.—The surgeon who attends him has declared the wound not to be dangerous.

On Friday last a number of sailors assembled at Chatham to chastise those officers who had used them with severity whilst at sea; several houses were searched to no effect, but one midshipman, who was the object of their rage, unfortunately fell in their way, and his life fell a victim to their resentment.

On Monday last the seamen belonging to the Pegase insisted on the first Lieutenant, Mr Gunter, to go on shore with them, as they were determined to be paid off, thinking themselves ill-treated in not being paid before, as they have always behaved themselves with propriety, and obeyed their officers commands, when every other ship in the fleet had thrown off all discipline. Having been at the Admiral's and commissioners, who appointed a day for the payment of the ship, they gave them

three cheers, put Mr Gunter in a chair, which was placed upon the top of their ſhoulders, and carried him all through the ſtreets of Portſmouth, with colours flying, ſinging out, "Long live Lieutenant Gunter, for he was a d—d good ſeaman, and a good officer to them!" The countenances the honeſt tars put on plainly ſhewed that it came from their hearts; and what ſtill added to the gratitude of theſe brave fellows is, that when they got on board, they hoped his honour would accept of a ſword, which they intended to preſent him with (when the ſhip is paid) as a mark of their regard for him.

Extract of a letter from Cherbourg, April 3.

"We are at work here in making an immenſe cheſt, ſuch as man has never yet ſeen: It is to be 80 feet deep, 50 broad, and 100 feet long; when finiſhed, it is to be filled with ſtones, and to be let down into the ſea at low water, between the iſland called Pellee, and the Terra Firma. This enormous maſs is to ſerve as a foundation for a fort, which Government intend to erect in the above ſituation; but we are under no ſmall apprehenſion, leſt, by ſome accident, it ſhould not ſink in the right place; for ſhould it not be let down preciſely in the ſpot intended for it, our harbour will be choaked up for ever."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Monday, April 14.*

Governor *Johnſtone* ſeeing Mr Secretary Fox in his place, aſked if any diſpatch had been ſent by ſea to India, with an account of the peace.

Mr *Brett* ſaid, the Crocodile frigate had been diſpatched a few days ago.

The Lord Advocate for Scotland moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the government of India. This motion he prefaced with a ſpeech, in which he opened the plan he intended to purſue in his bill: He touched on four principal heads; the firſt of which was relative to the government general of Bengal: Here he intended to have a Governor and Council, who ſhould have a controuling power over the inferior governments of India; and to the Governor-General he meant to give greater power than had hitherto been given to perſons in that ſituation; for he would have him veſted with power to act even againſt the opinion of the Council, whenever he ſhould think that, in ſo doing, he was acting for the public good: But in ſuch a caſe, as he would have the ſole power, ſo he ſhould have the whole reſponſibility on himſelf.—The ſecond head was relative to the inferior governments: In theſe he did not mean to give the Governors a power to act contrary to the advice of the Councils; but he would allow them a *negative* on every propoſition, till the determination of the Governor-General and Council of Bengal ſhould be known.—The third head related to the Zemindaries, and other tenures of lands. In the year 1573, when Hindoſtan was conquered by the Moguls, a tribute was impoſed on the Zemindars; and while they continued to pay this tribute, they conſidered themſelves as abſolute maſters of the ſoil. They let out their Zemindaries in parcels to the Ryots at certain rents, and while they performed the conditions of their tenures, they looked upon themſelves as ſecure and permanent as any freehold in England is to its owner. This principle obtained till the year 1728, when a very oppoſite and deſtructive one began to prevail, namely, that the Emperor of Hindoſtan was the abſolute Lord of the ſoil. This principle he meant to overturn, and introduce another, which ſhould give permanency to the landholders in their reſpective tenures.—The fourth head was relative to the Rajah of Tanjore, and the Nabob of Arcot. He was ſorry to ſay that pains had been taken to keep up an expectation in the mind of the latter, of recovering certain territories from the former, to which he pretended to have a claim; and at the ſame time to fill the mind of the Rajah with fears that he ſhould loſe thoſe territories, to which he had an undoubted right under ſolemn treaties with the Company: Upon theſe hopes and fears, perſons were not wanting who laid the foundation of their fortunes; but this he intended to remove, by putting an end to the hopes of the one, and the fears of the other, and ſecuring to the Rajah, by act of Parliament, all he was at preſent poſſeſſed of. He then mentioned the debts of theſe two Princes, and ſaid they ought to be minutely enquired into, becauſe, though he doubted not but ſome of them were juſt debts, yet he was of opinion the greateſt part were debts of corruption.—He ſtated the neceſſity of recalling Mr Haſtings, and making ſuch regulations as ſhould in future prevent the Court of Proprietors from acting in oppoſition to the ſenſe of Parliament. He ſaid, a perſon of high rank and birth, who would leave behind him, as a pledge for his good conduct, not only his own perſonal honour, but alſo the honour of his anceſtors—a perſon of independent fortune, who had not for object the repairing of his eſtate in India, which had long been the nurſery of decayed fortunes—a perſon who, to the character of Governor, would be enabled, by his profeſſion, to add that of Commander in Chief—and whoſe integrity and high reputation in arms, for ſkill, valour, and economy, peculiarly fitted him to fill the high office of Governor: Such a perſon had conſented to go out to India, under the late Adminiſtration, becauſe he knew he ſhould have their entire confidence and ſupport. [Here the learned Lord drew the character of Lord Cornwallis, without naming him.] He would not, however, move to have the blanks filled up with that noble Lord's name, but would leave the matter to Miniſters.

Governor *Johnſtone* defended Mr Haſtings, and ſaid, he wondered no account had been received of the particulars of the peace concluded by that gentleman with the Mahrattas: He, however, had received a copy of the treaty, which he then held in his hand, and which was ſufficient to immortaliſe that great man: His intelligence was, that the peace had been announced at Madras by the firing of cannon, and a *Feu de Joye* by the army: The treaty was too long for him to read to the Houſe; but he would read the 9th article, which ſtated, "That the Carnatic ſhould be evacuated by Hyder Ali, that the Mahrattas and Engliſh ſhould not aſſiſt each other's enemies, and that no European nation, except the Engliſh, ſhould be permitted to have a factory in any part of the Mahratta dominions." This treaty was ſigned in March by Madajee Scindia, on the part of the Mahrattas, who is one of their Chiefs, and General of their forces, and who had promiſed that he would aſſiſt in carrying the articles of the treaty into effect. It was afterwards ratified at Calcutta, and had been ſent to Poona to be ratified by the Miniſters of the Mahrattas; but it being known at Poona, that Mr Haſtings was to be recalled, and that the King and Parliament of Great-Britain had taken the affairs of India into their own hands, the ratification had been ſuſpended, till it ſhould be known whether the King would ratify it.—He then ſtated the immenſe reſources Mr Haſtings had found out to feed the war, and the incredible ſupplies he had raiſed, which could not have failed of ſucceſs, if France had not made the moſt aſtoniſhing efforts to become maſters in India; for they had ſpent 7,000,000 Sterling in that ſervice; had ſent out 17 ſail of the line, 11 frigates, and 16,000 men; and above all, a commander of the moſt ſingular and determined character; for Monſ. de Suffrein, in a correſpondence he had with Sir Edward Hughes, relative to the exchange of priſoners, ſaid he ſhould ſend all his priſoners to Negapatnam: The meaſure might appear harſh, but Sir Edward might retaliate, if the fate of war ſhould make him his priſoner; aſſuring him at the ſame time, that he was determined one of the two ſquadrons on the coaſt ſhould be entirely deſtroyed. Such was the determined officer who could alone render abortive the immenſe exertions made by Mr Haſtings. The Governor oppoſed any innovation in Indian politics; and hoped that if the new Governor was to take any oath that it would be his Bible-oath. If the affairs of the Eaſt India Company were to be managed by the ſtrength of lungs alone, he would earneſtly recommend it to the learned Lord to buy in as ſoon as poſſible, for he undoubtedly would have very conſiderable influence. He defended the conduct of Mr Haſtings, and thought that he deſerved no reprehenſion whatever. But if there were any grounds of complaint, why did not the learned Lord, or any other gentleman, make good the charge, and call the delinquents to the bar of the Houſe.

Sir *Henry Fletcher* ſaid, it was well known, that, in a correſpondence between Sir Eyre Coote and Hyder Ali, the former having mentioned that peace had been ſigned on the part of the Mahrattas by Madajee Scindia, Hyder ſaid in reply, that the powers under which Madajee had acted were all forged. The peace was ſigned by that Chief in May laſt; but in November it had not been ratified by the Miniſters at Poona.

Lord *North*, in anſwer to Governor Johnſtone's queſtion, relative to diſpatches being ſent to India, ſaid diſpatches had been ſent over land, others had been ſent on board each of the Company's ſhips, and another had been put on board a King's frigate; but, from what cauſe he knew not, ſhe had not yet put to ſea.

Mr *Burke* made ſeveral remarks on the Lord Advocate's ſpeech, and ſaid, none could be ſo proper to go out to govern India as thoſe who had been there before.

The *Lord Advocate* objected ſtrongly to any ſuch meaſure, as it would be the moſt abſurd way in the world to preſerve peace, by ſending out thoſe who had been engaged in diviſions.

Mr *Fox* argued, that if perſons had been engaged in diviſions, becauſe they had obeyed the laws of their country, ſuch perſons were certainly the fitteſt to be ſent to India.

General Smith, Mr Samuel Smith, and Mr Mansfield alſo ſpoke on the ſame ſubject; and at length the queſtion was put, and carried without a diviſion.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 17.

"The Lord Advocate preſented to the Houſe of Commons the Eaſt India regulation bill; the ſame was read a firſt time, ordered to be read a ſecond time, and printed.

"A liſt of the ſubſcribers to the loan was yeſterday, upon motion, ordered to be laid before the Houſe of Commons.

"Leave is given to bring in a bill to "indemnify the Eaſt-"India Company from all loſſes in reſpect to their not making "regular payment of certain ſums due to the public, and to "allow further time for payment; and to enable the Eaſt-In-"dia Company to borrow a certain ſum, and to make a divi-"dend of 4 l. per cent. to the Proprietors at Midſummer "1783."

"The Houſe of Commons is adjourned till Wedneſday next.

"The Houſe of Peers is adjourned till Monday ſe'ennight."

Mrs Graham of Orchill was ſafely delivered of a daughter at Orchill, on the 16th current.

On Saturday the 12th inſtant, died the Reverend Mr Patrick Bennet, miniſter at Polmont, in the ſeventy-ſeventh year of his age, and fiftieth of his miniſtry, much and juſtly regretted by all who knew him.

The Lovely Mary, Beatſon, from Leith, arrived in the Thames the 17th inſtant, all well, after a fine paſſage.

A melancholy accident happened in the pariſh of Aboyne, on the 5th inſtant. Some people went into a public houſe, and having drank freely of herb ale, they were immediately taken ill: Two of them with difficulty recovered, but the two others, who were gardeners, died next morning. This ſeems to ſhew, that herbs of a poiſonous quality had been infuſed in the ale, and is a proper warning to all perſons to be well ſatisfied of the wholeſomeneſs of the herbs uſed in diet-drinks.—Many poiſonous herbs grow in the country, and particularly near water, or in marſhy places; and as aquatic plants are much uſed, they ſhould only be gathered by perſons well verſed in the qualities of herbs.

Edin. 21ſt April, 1783.

Dr AITKEN will begin his Courſe of ANATOMY, SURGERY, and CHEMISTRY, in his Theatre, Surgeon's Square, on Wedneſday the 7th of May next, at one o'clock afternoon. And on Monday following, he will begin his Courſe of MIDWIFERY, comprehending the *Anatomy* and *Uſes* of the parts; the *Practice or Operations*; and the *Treatment of Diſeaſes* connected with *Pregnancy* and *Infancy*; during which, he will have the pleaſure to communicate ſeveral important improvements.——*Fee to the Midwifery, One Guinea.*

☞ The PRACTICE is acquired in the *Lying-in Hoſpital*, in College-Street, where women near the time of delivery are admitted, carefully aſſiſted, and well accommodated.

Gentlemen who ſee the *Anatomical, &c.* Courſe, are entitled to the *Midwifery*, on paying each Half a Guinea to the funds of the Hoſpital: A charity which Dr A. wiſhes to eſtabliſh on a liberal and permanent plan.

Dr AITKEN will begin, about the time above mentioned, a Courſe for MIDWIVES, which fits them for the *Practice.*

Fee Four Guineas.

Lately publiſhed by Dr Aitken,

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THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, 2 vols. 8vo.

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On Saturday April 12th, the annual HARVEIAN ORATION, inſtituted at Edinburgh, with the view of paying the juſt tribute of applauſe to illuſtrious medical characters, was delivered in the hall of the Public Diſpenſary by Dr WEBSTER. The ſubject was an account of the life, writings, and character of that great naturaliſt, SIR CHARLES LINNÆUS of Sweden. At this annual meeting, prizes given by the Harveian Society, were publicly delivered to Mr Richard Kentiſh from Yorkſhire, and to Mr Samuel Ferris from Wiltſhire, for Diſſertations on the nature and properties of MILK. Among the diſſertations preſented on this ſubject, the judges found it difficult to determine to which of theſe two the preference ſhould be given; and it was therefore reſolved, that an equal prize ſhould be beſtowed on each.

The prize queſtion propoſed by the Harveian Society, for 1783, is an enquiry concerning the nature and properties of the PERUVIAN BARK, and the comparative powers of the RED and QUILL'D BARK. Diſſertations on this ſubject muſt be tranſmitted to Drs DUNCAN or WEBSTER, Secretaries to the Society, on or before the 1ſt of January 1784. To each diſſertation, ſome motto muſt be prefixed, and the ſame motto muſt be put on the back of a ſealed letter accompanying it, containing the name of the author. All the letters and diſſertations will be returned in any manner that ſhall be directed, no letter being opened, excepting that to which the prize is adjudged. Thus the names of unſucceſsful candidates will be unknown even to the judges.

On Tueſday the 13th of May, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Drs DUNCAN and WEBSTER will begin their LECTURES for the ſummer ſeaſon, on the moſt important caſes ſelected from the patients who are treated at the PUBLIC DISPENSARY.

On Wedneſday the 14th, Dr DUNCAN will begin a COURSE of LECTURES on the MATERIA MEDICA, which will be connected with many PHARMACEUTICAL EXPERIMENTS illuſtrating the preparation and compoſition of different medicines.

And on Thurſday the 15th, Dr WEBSTER will begin his COURSE of CHEMISTRY and MATERIA MEDICA.

The IRISH STATE LOTTERY begins drawing the 24th June; there is not two blanks to a prize, and the prizes are payable in Iriſh currency without deduction. The original Tickets and Shares, from a Half to a Sixteenth, ſtamped and ſecured purſuant to act of Parliament, are ſold and regiſtered at WHITE and MITCHEL's, oppoſite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh; where ſchemes at large, containing the preſent prizes, may be had gratis. In this Lottery, beſides the different capital prizes of L. 10,000, 5000, 2000, 1000, and 500, the firſt drawn on the 5th, 9th, 12th, and 15th days drawing, is entitled to 500 l. each, the firſt drawn on the 18th, 21ſt, and 24th days, to 1000 l. each, and the laſt drawn ticket to 1000 l.

By act of Parliament, the ſale of Iriſh Tickets and Shares, is now under the ſame regulations with the Britiſh, and are not allowed to be ſold without licenſe, under penalty of 100 l. for each offence.

The great multiplicity of other matters obliges us ſtill to delay the proceedings in the Houſe of Peers on Iriſh affairs; as alſo the military promotions in laſt Gazette.

*** Advertiſements delayed for want of room will appear in our next.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVED AT *LEITH*, April 18. Jane ſtoreſhip, Hunter, from Shields, in ballaſt; William, Slater, from Kirkwall, with goods; Eagle, Macneil's, from Eaſdale, with ſlates; Janet, Morriſon, from ditto, with ditto.—19. Peggie, Maclaren, from Borrowſtounneſs, with ſalt; Elliock, Wiſhart, from Newcaſtle, with goods; Counteſs of Caithneſs, St Clair, from Eaſdale, with ſlates; Mercury, Barr, from Warren, with wheat; Betty and Peggy, Robertſon, from Berwick, with wheat and oats.

SAILED, Robert and Marjory, Flett, for Kirkwall, with goods; Providence, Roſs, for Borrowſtounneſs, with grain; Swift, Wilſon, for Aberdeen, with goods; De Vier Geſuſters, Haaſorde, for Rotterdam, with lead; Dixon, Grant, for Dantzic, in ballaſt; Betty, Grant, for Peterhead, with grain and wool; Providence, Jamie, for Aberdeen, with grain.

ARRIVED AT *GREENOCK*, April 12. Jean, M'Kellar, from Newry, with goods; Mary, M'Pherſon, from the Highlands, with herrings; Thomas, M'Kellar, from ditto, with ditto; Bell, Lamont, from Eſdale, with ſlateſtones.—14. Sally, Boyd, from Briſtol, with goods; Brothers, Gray, from Eaſdale, with ſlate-ſtones.—15. Peggie, Macneil, from ditto, with ditto.—16. James and John, Robb, from Dundalk, with goods; Lilly, Macintyre, from Mull, with barks.—17. Anne, Mackellar, from Paidſtow, with oats and tin.

SAILED, April 12. Matty, Hunter, for Bermuda, with goods.—16. Dolphin, Mackay, for Dumfries, in ballaſt; Brothers, Palmer, for Bideford, with coals.

This day is publiſhed,

By William Creech,

Price 5 s. 3 d. in boards, or 6 s. neatly bound,

THE THIRD VOLUME

OF

FIRST LINES of the PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D.

Profeſſor of the Practice of Phyſic in the Univerſity of Edinburgh,
First Phyſician to his Majeſty for Scotland,
Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians of Edinburgh,
of the Royal Society of London, &c. &c.

Alſo, at WILLIAM CREECH's Shop may be had,

VOLUMES FIRST and SECOND of the above Work, and all the Doctor's other publications.

AT STIRLING, GRASS-SEEDS.

TO be Sold by HENRY JAFFRAY, at the loweſt prices, fine Red and White CLOVER, Engliſh and Scots RYE-GRASS SEEDS, a few hogſheads fine DUTCH FLAX-SEED.

Orders punctually obeyed.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE Members to meet at FORTUNE's upon Thurſday the firſt day of May, at four o'clock.

CAPTAIN HAMILTON of Pencaitland in the Chair.

WILLIAM HAGART, Sec.

Notice to Creditors.

SUCH of the Creditors of the deceaſed GEORGE BLECK late tenant in Newbarn, in the pariſh of Stenton, as have not already given in their claims, are deſired immediately to lodge the ſame in the hands of John Craw writer in Haddington, and to attend by themſelves or doers an adjourned Meeting, which is to be held in the houſe of Robert Roughead innkeeper in Haddington, upon Monday the 28th day of April current, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when it is expected a final ſettlement will take place.

TO BE SOLD,

Altogether, or in ſeparate Houſes,

THE NEW LAND in the middle of Todrick's Wynd.

The third ſtorey poſſeſſed at preſent by Mr Weir, the proprietor, will be LET, if not ſold. It conſiſts of four rooms, cloſets, a kitchen, garret, and cellar. In the upper part is a ſmall greenhouſe and grotto, leading to an obſervatory, elegantly fitted up, and commanding an agreeable proſpect of the mouth of the Frith, and the country adjacent.

Mr Weir intends moving at Whitſunday next to St James's Square, in the New Town, where he propoſes, as uſual, carrying on his buſineſs of Houſe-painting, in all its branches. He cannot help ſeizing this opportunity of returning thanks to the Nobility and Gentry who have honoured him with their commands, and of aſſuring his friends and the Public in general, that their orders ſhall be executed on all occaſions, with the utmoſt attention and diſpatch, and hopes for a continuation of their favours.

THERE is now OPEN FOR SALE, at JOHN NEALL and SON'S Warehouse, Lower end of the City Guard,

A Quantity of PRINTED COTTONS, MUSLINS, GAUZES, RIBBONS, LACES, and LUTESTRINGS,

which will be sold much below the usual prices, for ready money only.

JAMES COOPER, late in the Firm of *Cooper and Bruce*, most respectfully begs leave to inform his Customers in particular, and the Public in general, that (having at Martinmas last dissolved the partnership with John Bruce, and sold the whole remaining stock to him,) he has now opened a shop in Bridges-street, opposite the General Post-Office, Edinburgh, where he has laid in a complete, elegant, new, and fashionable Assortment of JEWELLERY and HARDWARE GOODS, equal, if not superior, to any in this country, bought in by the advertiser himself from the London, Birmingham, and Sheffield manufactories, and of which the following articles are a part.

JEWELLERY GOODS.

Set Shoe and Knee Buckles.
Stock and Bracelet Ditto, of all prices.
Plain Gold, Enamelled, and Set Lockets and Handkerchief Pins.
Ditto Bracelets, and set with Fancy Figures.
Diamond and Fancy Rings of all kinds.
Plain Gold, Engraved, and Enamelled Watches.
Silver, Pinchbeck, Tortoise-shell, and Fish-skin Ditto.
Silk and Hair Watch Strings.
Pinchbeck and Steel Chains Ditto.
Cornelian and Taffies, Paste Seals set in Gold and Metal.
Turkey Leather Pocket-books for Gentlemen and Ladies.
Sk Ditto, with Gold and Fancy Locks.

SILVER GOODS.

Buckles in the newest patterns.
Table, Turine, and Tea Spoons.
Silver Handled Table and Desert Knives and Forks, from 1l. 10s. to 8l. 8s. per dozen.

PLATED GOODS.

Tea Pots, Sewers, Coffee Urns, Castors from five to eight glasses,
Bread Baskets, Candlesticks, of all kinds.
Buckles Shoe and Knee, the newest patterns.
Ditto Ditto, Gilt and Pinchbeck.
Table, Turine, and Tea Spoons.
Table and Desert Knives.

HARDWARE AND JAPAN.

Green Ivory Table Knives and Forks.
Carving and Desert Ditto.
Camwood, Ebony, and Stag Ditto.
Mahogany, Shagreen, and Paper Cases for Ditto.
Best London Tea and Coffee Urns, plain brown and plated mounting.
Pen Knives and Scissars, single and double barrelled Guns and Pistols.
Japanned Tea Trays, newest patterns.
Bread Baskets, &c. &c.
Umbrellas, silk and oil cloth.

He returns his grateful thanks to his Friends and the Public for their past favours and support, and hopes for a continuance thereof.

N. B. Tea Kitchens upon a new construction.

Commissions from the country punctually answered.

INGLISGREEN BLEACHFIELD.

At Slateford, two miles and a half west from Edinburgh, 1783.

HUGH M'WHIRTER has laid down Cloth, and bleaches in the best manner, at the following prices, viz. All Plain Linen, yard-wide and under, not exceeding 800 warp, half-bleached (if so marked on the end of the web) at 2½ d. per yard.

900 and all below finished at	2½d.	Diapers at	3 d.
1000 and 1100,	3 d.	Damask,	4½d.
1200 and 1300,	3½d.	Lawns,	3 d.
1400,	4 d.	Cambrics,	4 d.
1500,	4½d	Fine Tweels,	4½d.
1600 and upwards,	5 d.	Coarse Diapers and Tweels,	3 d.

All above yard-wide to pay in proportion.

Cloth taken in for this Field, and receipts given by

Mrs Mylesson grocer, St Andrew's Square, N. Town
Mrs Bell manufacturer, head of Libberton's Wynd,
James Geddes grocer, head of the Cowgate,
Angus Macdonald merchant, Lawn Market,
James Shaw merchant, head of St John's Street, Canongate,
Joseph Archibald feedsman, Chapel Street,
Robert Gibson writer, Pleasance,
George Alexander weaver, Portsburgh,
—EDINBURGH.

Charles Cowan merchant, Leith.—and at his paper ware-house, foot of the Old Fish-market Close, Edinburgh:
Robert Somerville merchant, Ayr.
John Dick merchant, Bathgate.—And

At the Bleachfield by Hugh M'Whirter, who takes this opportunity to return his thanks to his Employers, and to assure the Public, that though last was not a good bleaching season, he has not yet received a complaint of any kind whatever.

N. B. He puts no housewife cloth into the rubbing-boards.

Excise Office, Edinburgh, April 16. 1783.

By order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise.

ON FRIDAY the 25th of April instant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to sale by public auction, in the Excise Warehouse in Leith (pursuant to act of Parliament), the following Quantities of TEA, seized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

		Per lib.
2117 libs. of BLACK TEA,	contained in boxes,	appraised at 6s. 4d.
69 libs. of ditto,	ditto,	at 5s. 9d.
115 libs. of ditto,	ditto,	at 5s. 6d.
414 libs. of ditto,	ditto,	at 5s. 3d.
70 libs. of ditto,	ditto,	at 5s.
468 libs. of ditto,	contained in sundry packages,	from 5s. to 2s. 9d.

The goods, which will be put up in Lots, and the conditions of sale, to be seen at the above-mentioned Warehouse on the day preceding and the morning of the day of sale.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE LOVELY MARY,

WILLIAM BEATSON Master,

Now at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, and all places adjacent to the frith of Forth, and will sail on the 3d of May next.

Letters on business may be directed to the Master, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, Swithing's Alley.

For CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA,

The Ship MARY AND BETSEY,

(About 300 tons burden)

Captain JOHN GRINDLAY,

Lying in the harbour of Greenock, now ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to sail by the 15th of May.

For freight or passage, apply to John Duguid, Glasgow, or Messrs Anderson, Fullarton, and Co. Greenock.—She has excellent accommodation for passengers.

GLASGOW, 16th April 1783.

For Brunswick and Wilmington, North Carolina,

THE PITT,

——— Master,

Now taking goods on board at Greenock, and will be clear to sail in three weeks at farthest.

The Pitt is a stout British built vessel, prime sailer, and particularly well adapted for carrying passengers.

For Freight or passage, apply to Fleemings, Macalister, and Co. Greenock, or Mr Alex. Warrand, Glasgow.——APRIL 15. 1782.

To be SOLD by public Roup, in the House of Mrs Robertson at Wester Dairy, about a mile west from Edinburgh, on the Glasgow road, upon Thursday next, the 24th day of April current,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, suffering a great variety of beautiful Mahogany work; and a fine collection of valuable China, Punch Bowl, excellent Wilton Carpets, elegant Mirrors, pictures, &c. &c.

The roup to begin at Two o'clock forenoon on that and the following days, and to continue till all is sold off.

The furniture which is now in new and in fine condition, may be viewed at the House between and Thursday next.

Catalogues to be had at Fraser's, Braidwood's, Lawn Market.

Also, TO BE LET for one or more years, as can be agreed on, from the 15th May next with or without several articles of Household Furniture, THE FORESAID DWELLING HOUSE, presently possessed by Mrs Robertson, consisting of nine fire-rooms, besides closets, kitchen, and garret rooms, with the stables, chaise-house, and other office-houses, pleasantly situated at the bottom of the nursery ground and gardens which belonged to the late Mr Mason, and now to Mrs Robertson, together with the Gardens and Fields adjoining, which consists of six acres and a half, all inclosed and neatly laid out, and which contain a great variety of fruit trees mostly come a great length.

The premises may be viewed at any time, and for particulars apply to Mrs Robertson at the House, or James Balfour writer to the Signet.

Tolls in Stirling and Linlithgowshire to Let.

BY order of a General Meeting of the Trustees of said Counties, there are to be LET by public roup in the house of James Wingate vintner in Stirling, upon Friday the 2d day of May next, for one or more years, after the 15th day of May,

The TOLLS and DUTIES collectable at the toll-gate of Stirling, and also the one at Torwood.—And upon Monday the 5th day of May, in the house of James Wyse vintner in Falkirk, the TOLLS of KIRKLISTON and MAGDALANE, in the county of Linlithgow, are to be rouped. The entry to these tolls also to be on the 15th of May.—The roup to begin each of these days at twelve o'clock noon.

The articles and conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of John M'Killop, Sheriff-clerk of Stirling, the cashier.

Forth and Clyde Navigation.

AS is proposed to begin, without delay, to make a NAVIGABLE CUT from Scalock through the Hewk Farm to Holmorrie; as also, to build an OUTER BASON at Scalock;—any person or persons that will undertake said works, or any part of them, are hereby desired to give in proposals and estimates for the same, to Nicol Baird surveyor of the Great Canal, at his house at Kelvinhead; which proposals and estimates must be delivered in before Thursday the 1st May next, as the Committee of Management will then take said proposals and estimates under their consideration.

Canal, April 9. 1783.

A Contractor for a Toll Road Wanted.

THE Trustees for the Turnpike Road between Cramond Bridge and Queensferry, being resolved to engage a skilful and substantial Contractor to repair and uphold the said road, consisting of about three measured miles and one half in length, for ten years from Lammas next, or to the expiry of the present act of Parliament; such persons as are inclined to undertake this work, are desired to give in their proposals and estimates to a General Meeting of the Trustees, which is to be held in the Town-house of Queensferry, on Saturday the 3d of May ensuing, by eleven o'clock forenoon; and as this is a matter of considerable importance, it is hoped that all the gentlemen trustees who can will attend.

Not to be repeated.

GORGIE PRINTING-FIELD,

NEAR EDINBURGH, 1783.

JAMES REID, and Co. continue to print Linen and Cotton Cloth for household furniture, garments, &c. after the best manner.

Books containing great variety of new fashionable patterns to be seen, and Cloths taken in for printing at Edinburgh, by

Mess. CHARLES ESPLIN and Co. above the City Guard.
Mr THOMAS MICHIE merchant, head of Libberton's Wynd.

Mr Orr in Leith.	Mr Boag in Ayr.
Mrs Stewart in Musselburgh.	Mr Thomas Ramsay in Maybole.
Mr Young in Dalkeith.	Mrs Watson in Campbelton.
Mr Wardlaw in Haddington.	Mr Thomson and Lamont, Greenock.
Mr Wood, Gifford.	Miss Baird in Stirling.
Mr James Mandesson in North Berwick.	Mr Lithgow in Falkirk.
Miss Gilloch in Dunbar.	Mr William Hengh in Linlithgow.
Mr Morrison in Berwick.	Mr Wilson in Whitburn.
Mr Gray in Dunse.	Mr Johnston in Alloa.
Mr Fairly in Greenlaw.	Miss Wardlaw in Dunfermline.
Mr Fraser in Kelso.	Mr Brown in Kirkcaldy.
Mr Hill in Jedburgh.	Mr Heen in Leven.
Mr Lamb in Selkirk.	Mr Young in Cupar of Fife.
Mr Martin Melrose.	Mr Swap in Dundee.
Mr Allan in Dumfries.	Mr Brand in Montrose.
Mr Finlay in Lanark.	Mr Thomas Peat in Perth.
Mr Andrew Ferguson merchant in Glasgow.	Mr Cargill in Dunkeld.
	Mr Tenent in Anstruther.
Mr William Struthers merchant in Paisley.	Mrs Martin in Queensferry.
	And at the Printing-field.
Mrs Scott merchant in Irvine.	

N. B. Cloth returned with dispatch carriage-free.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

And Upset Prices further reduced.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d April 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The House and Lands of POWDERHALL, lately

belonging to Mr Daniel Seton merchant in Edinburgh, deceased, lying within the barony of Broughton, parish of St Cuthbert's, and shire of Edinburgh.

These lands are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the water of Leith, contain about sixteen Scots acres of a very rich soil, all completely inclosed, and divided into several different fields, surrounded with very thriving and beautiful stripes of planting. The pleasure-ground is laid out with great taste, and the garden and wall surrounding the pleasure-ground are well stocked with fruit-trees of many different kinds, which produce remarkably well.

The house stands upon the Bonnington road to Leith, within twenty-five minutes walk of the Cross of Edinburgh, and consists of a kitchen and eleven fire-rooms, besides five bed-rooms and two large light closets in the garret-story. The dining-room in the second story is about 26 feet by 17, and the parlour in the first story is about 16 by 14. There are also two cellars, one of them with catacombs; and a complete set of offices, containing stables for six horses, coach-house, cart-house, byre for four cows, with milk-house, washing-house, and large laundry, with two servants rooms, and several other conveniencies. At the offices is a pump-well plentifully supplied, and at the head of the entry from the Bonnington road there is a good gardener's house of two apartments.

As also the House called BEAVERHALL, built upon the said lands, consisting of five rooms, and a bed-closet with a fire-place, besides kitchen, back-kitchen, laundry, pantry, and two garrets. Contiguous to the house is a large building with a number of apartments, formerly made use of as a hat-manufactory, which may be easily converted into offices.

The said lands hold of the Governors of Heriot's hospital for payment of an yearly feu-duty of about 48 bolls barley-bear.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the whole of the above subjects will now be exposed at the upset-price of 1200l. Sterling.

The house at Powderhall may be seen at any time. William Knox, gardener at Powderhall, will show the grounds.

The title-deeds of the whole of the above subjects, which are clear, with a plan of the grounds at Powderhall, and the articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of Andrew Hamilton clerk to the signet.

N. B. If the above subjects are not sold, they will be Let, and may be be entered to immediately after the above day of roup.

TO COVER this season, at Pinkie Inn, near Musselburgh, at Two Guineas and Half a Crown to Gentlemen, and One Guinea and a Shilling to Farmers,

HERCULES.

He is a beautiful bright bay, fifteen hands three inches high, remarkably fleet, and master of any weight.—Hercules was got by a very fine Arabian, out of a snap mare; and is thought by judges to be one of the strongest thorough-bred horses in Britain.

Grass for Mares.

MAHOGANY.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, in Miller Street, Glasgow, on Friday the 25th current, at twelve o'clock mid-day,

ABOUT 280 Planks and Logs of very fine JAMAICA MAHOGANY, imported last month, in the Governor Dalling, Captain Moore. A considerable part of it is of the best breadths and lengths; and the whole is of a remarkable good quality, and free from shakes.

It will be put up in lots of about 50 l. value each; and the measurement will be seen by applying to Robert Dunmore and Company, merchants in Glasgow.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 23d April curt. between the hours of twelve and two mid-day,

The LANDS of DALMARNOCK, NEWLANDS, and KONNYHILL,

lying in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and lately pertaining to Mr Gray of Dalmarnock.

For further particulars, apply to Gilbert Hamilton merchant in Glasgow, or Patrick Robertson writer there.

☞ Such of the creditors who have not yet produced their grounds of debt, with an affidavit to the verity thereof, are desired immediately to send the same to Mr Hamilton the trustee.

LANDS to be LET in Bredalbane, Perth-Shire, and Farm Stocking to be sold.

TO be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, The WHOLE LOW GROUNDS of the Farm of Achlyne, consisting of arable and pasture grounds, and an extensive meadow, all inclosed and subdivided. These lands have been many years in the natural possession of the proprietor for the purpose of improvement, and, by a considerable expenditure of money, are now in fine order. The arable grounds may be plowed with two horses, and they are supplied with lime and peats in abundance for the use of the farm.—The entry to the houses and farm may be at Whitsunday next, and to the arable land at the separation of next crop from the ground.

And to be sold at Achlyne, upon the 7th of May next, the Milk Cows, and a variety of other Black Cattle; also Horses and Labouring Utensils of every kind; and at the term of Lammas following, the Growing Corns on the farm of Achlyne.

SALE OF ROSSIE AND CRAIG.

To be SOLD, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 26th June next, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of ROSSIE and CRAIG, with the Ferry of Ferryden, the Island of Inchbryoch, and the Salmon Fishing in the River South Esk, and on the sea-shore belonging thereto.

This estate lies along the south side of the said river, opposite to the town of Montrose, and extends from the mouth of the river, about four miles westward, deriving many advantages from its vicinity to the river, to the town and harbour of Montrose, and to lime-quarries of good quality.

It consists of about 2000 Scots, or about 2300 English acres, divided into farms of various extent, and subdivided into fields from seven to fifteen acres, with thriving thorn and whin hedges, all in general well watered. And there is around the house of Rossie about 140 acres remarkably well laid down in grass, some of it very old, to which the purchaser can have immediate access.—When the Common of Rossie is divided, this estate will be entitled to several hundred acres as its share of that improveable muir. The farm houses and offices are well built, in excellent repair, and mostly covered with slate.

The free yearly rent of the land-estate, exclusive of the salmon fishings, but including mill, ferry, and house rent, and the price of 313 bolls 3 firlots bear and meal, converted at 10 s. per boll, is about 154l.

The salmon fishings are at present in the heritor's own hand; but the rent of the river-fishing, when last let, was 222 l. Sterling per annum, exclusive of an extensive fishing on the sea-shore, lately acquired, and never yet properly tried; so that the whole, including the Annat, may be estimated at about 247 l.

The land-rent is only 15 s. per Scots acre overhead; and the mansion-houses of Rossie and Craig, the gardens of Rossie, a large pigeon-house, and 160 acres of thriving plantations, are not rentalled.—There are also full grown ash and other timber trees fit for cutting, of considerable value.

The whole estate, except a part of the salmon fishing, holds blench of the Crown; and being valued in the cess-books at 2100 l. Scots, entitles the proprietor to make five freehold qualifications in the county of Forfar.

The tithes are valued, and held under a lease from the New College of St Andrews, for payment of a small tack-duty; and about sixty years of the lease are yet to run.

There is a very good large mansion-house at Rossie, with all sorts of offices and outhouses in proper repair; and the garden and policy are very extensive, and have great command of water, applied both to use and pleasure.

The old mansion-house at Craig, with very little repair, might be made a most commodious residence, having gardens of considerable extent, surrounded with fruit walls and full-grown trees; and the gardens both here and at Rossie, are well stocked with fruit trees of the best kinds.

There is a commodious harbour at Ferryden, and a large fishing village of well-built houses, for above fifty families, with a tavern, and good accommodation for malting and stabling. And there are other smaller villages upon the estate, which, from the advantage of situation, are daily encreasing.

The post-road passes through the estate; and the roads to the mansion-house, and to the different farms are in good repair.

The large bason, formed by the sea, to the westward of the town and harbour of Montrose, being seen from both the houses of Craig and Rossie, adds to the beauty of their situation, which also commands the view of a rich, extensive, and populous country.

This Estate will be exposed in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I. The Barony of Rossie, comprehending the mansion-house, gardens, parks, and policy of Rossie; the East and West Mains; the Lands of Westertown, Mountboy, Kinnoul, Hull's-fauld, Forrester's-croft, Geigety-burn, Balsute, and Baldovie-den; the Mill and Mill-lands of Rossie and Holl-mill; and all that part of the lands of Balgove lying west of the old avenue to the church; and Barnhills Field down to the Brick-kills and full sea bay; amounting altogether to about 1300 acres, and paying about 1100 l. per annum of yearly free rent; to be exposed at the upset price of 23,000 l. Sterling.

LOT II. The Barony of Craig, comprehending the house and gardens of Craig, and that part of the lands of Balgove, lying east of the line above mentioned; as also, the lands and village of Ferryden, and the lands of Higham, and the whole other lands lying east of the lands of Craig, with the island of Inchbryock, the houses on the water side, and the whole salmon fishings in the river, and along the sea shore; which, including the harbour duties, the mussel scalp, and a reasonable value for the fishings, may be estimated altogether at a clear rent of about 700 l. per annum; to be exposed at the upset price of 12,000 l. Sterling.

In case the estate does not sell in the lots before mentioned, then the whole estate of Rossie and Craig, except the island of Inchbryock, the salmon fishings in the river and in the sea, and the water-side houses, will be exposed in cumulo at the upset price of 33,000 l.

Thomas Scott clerk to the signet will show the progress of writs, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale: and for further particulars apply to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

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